National Hospital, designed for the treatment of women

OBITUARY.

EDOUARD DROUYN DE LHUYS.

COLONEL WM. H. WALDRON.

Colonel Wm. H. Waldron, who died at Lewis-

tamous Indian fighter. He was born at Dover, N. H.

in 1822, and early in life he ent-red the office of The

Dorer Enquirer. In 1843 he went to Boston, where he

was first employed in the Boston Type Foundry. He

was afterward connected with The American Eagle, a

penny daily published by an association of journeymen

printers as the organ of the Native American party.

ini enterprise, removed to Lewiston, where, in company with Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, he started The Lewiston

the paper, and gave it the character it has ever since

gley, ir., became associated with Mr. Waldron, and

maintained as a local newspaper. In 1856 Nelson

in 1857 be purchased the paper. Mr. Waldron was one

of the original publishers (in 1853) of The Brunswick Telegraph, but in 1856 he sold his interest in the paper.

POMPTON, N. J., March 2 .- Dr. John Deni-

per 1, 1801. He was graduated at Yale College in

son kuss died yesterday at his home here of diabetes. Dr. Russ was born in Chebacco (now Essex), Mass., Sep-

1823. He studied medicine at Bowdoln College and in

Baltimere and Massachusetts menteal colleges, and speni a year in the hospitals of Paris, London and Etin-

burgh. He becan the practice of medicine in New-York in 1826. In 1827 he went to Greec: with a cargo of pro-

among the Greeks three years, establishing hospitals

was the first to give instruction to the blind in America,

recently chartered by the Connecticut Legis

THE M'CARTHY BILL. FURTHER CHANGES MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 2 .- The McCarthy Special Committee held an executive session yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the proposed charter for New-York City. After considerable informal discussion it was agreed to recommend that an election to fill the city elective offices be held in the spring of 1882, and that thereafter the election shall be held in the spring, and at the election next fall and annually there President of the Board of Aldermen be elected by the people. The places of the various Commissioner ce expire this year it is provided shall not be filled, but shall remain vacant. The commissions con-tinued at the reduced number until the terms of the Commissioners expire, thereby abolishing the present system of commissions. Offices which become vacant during the year 1882 are to be filled by appointment of the Mayor until 1883.

yer until 1883.
heory that the Commissioners now in office shall 'legislated' out, but shall serve their terms, reThompson as Commissioner of Public Works
Campbell as Control er for the period of their
ment. In order that there may not be an secuu of vacancies until near an election. appointment. In order that there may not be an accident mulation of vacancies until near an election, when they may be used for political pur-poses, the Mayor is required to fill all vacan-cles which may arise within ten days after they occur. The committee will consider the charter further, and it is expected that several of the more important aity officers will be requested to appear here next week and give their opinion as to these new features of the

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

THE POLICE PENSION FUND BILL REPORTED FA-VORABLY-THE CANAL PROJECT TO BE WITH-

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 2 .- The Assembly Committee on Cities reported favorably to-day Mr. Carpenter's bill to create a police pension fund for New-York policemen. The bill has been slightly amended its introduction. Policemen who, after twenty years service, become disabled are to receive a pension of \$1,000 yearly for life. The widows and children of policemen dying in the service are to receive a pension

of \$300 yearly.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably Senator Astor's bill incorporating the Mexican Southern Railway; and also Mr. Moller's general bill authorizing the construction of railways by citizens of this State in

foreign countries.

The Senate Ifsurance Committee reported favorably Senator Leomis's bill to facilitate the closing up of solvent insurance companies.

The bill further restricting the sale of oleomargarine was considered for the first time by the Assembly to-day. Mr. Sheldon moved to amend it by striking out the word knowingly," so as to make it a misdemeanor to sell elemargarine for butter, whether knowingly or not. Mr. Niles was of the opinion law bore harshly upon the retail dealer, who might be deceived into buying oleomargarine and then thrown into prison. Mr. Alvord thought that it was ecessary to take some stringent action to prevent the imposition upon the poor of a spurious article of butter which was absolutely dangerous to bealth.

Mr. Cropser said he thought the bill a needful one. He was in favor of branding all articles of food by their proper names. Imitation butter and all other kinds of imitation should be so marked. It was his opinion that if oleomargarine was sold under its proper name the people would test it and flud that it a good article. The difficulty

was really a good article. The difficulty was that retail dealers bought oleomargarine at a low price and paimed it off upon their customers at the high price commanded by butter. There was a demand for a cheap substitute for butter. The bill met with little opposition and was finally ordered to a third reading.

Ex-Speaker Alvord read a decision of Chief Justice Waste, of the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that the Government can control the charges of the owners of elevators for the use of such structures. He had before been indistant at the high elevator charges at Buffaio and New-York for grain elevating. Accordingly to-day he introduced a bill reducing the charges, for grain elevating from 75 cents a 100 bushels to 25 cents. The bill, if it becomes a law, in Mr. Alvord's opinion, will enable the canal boatmen, who are now compelled to pay the high elevator charges, to earn a decent livelihood.

Senator Astor finds the eposition to his bill for a rail-

compelled to pay the high elevator charges, to carn a decent livelihood.

Senator Astor finds the opposition to his bill for a rail-road along the berm bank of the Eric Canal so powerful that he has determined to withdraw the measure. The chief objection to the bill has been that the scener to draw canal-boats with locomotives has never been tried. To be that the decener to draw canal-boats with locomotives has never been tried. To be that the canal shortly with the entieing title: "An act to introduce a bill shortly with the entieing title: "An act to introduce a caperimentally and without expense to the State, an improved system of towago upon the canals by a railway to be constructed subsidiary thereto." This bill provides that the Superintendent of Public Works shall set apart ten miles of the Derm bank of the Eric Canal for the use of the New-York, Atbany and Buffalo Railroad Company in trying tuelr experiments of towing canal boats with locomotives. Superintendent Dutcher is directed in the bill to make a report to the Canal Board upon the results of the experiment.

senate to-day Mr. Schroeder presented a remon drance against the construction of a railroad along effects place, Brooklyn. The oil relative to slaughter me animals in the City of New-York was recommitted to

the Committee on Cities.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Bixby—
The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Bixby—
To wider East One-hundrednest from Third-aue, to the
Harlem River some 16 feet on each side, the cost of same
to be assessed upon the property benefited. By Mr.
Schroeder—Relative to railways. It provides that railroads simil not be run through or across L. fferis-place,
and portions of Grand, Classon and Frankin-aves., following bills were passed: To amend the charter

fedina; to improve the Parks and Public Places on ton-ave., in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of

New-York.

The following bills were introduced to-day in the Assembly: By Mr. Van Buren—Two bills amending the public instruction law. By Mr. Bream—Amending the act to provide for the incorporation of life aid nealth insurance companies. By Mr. Molfer—Two bills granting lands under water to the City of Yonkers for dock purposes. By Mr. Evans—Amending the act to prevent resilectors annovance.

purposes. By Mr. Evans—Amending the act to prevent maticious annoyances.

The following tills were reported: Relative to the opening and extensien of Lexington-ave, New-York; amending the charter of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company; authorizing the Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad Company to change the date of its annual meeting; amending an act providing for the incorporation of the insurance companies. For the relief of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Banka, New-York; relative to the Universalists' Convention.

Mr. Brehms has brought in a bill relative to life and health insurance companies which provides that such companies may invest in the same manner as is permitted to fire insurance companies in the law of 1853.

The bill amending the act providing for the improve-

mr. became has brought in a bill relative to life and health losurance companies which provides that such companies may invest in the same manner as is permitted to fire insurance companies in the law of 1853.

The bill amending the act providing for the improvement of the Hariem Riyer and Spuyten Duyvii Creek was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cranser rose to-day to a question of privilege and complained that he had been misreported as hostile to General Sharpe. "I hope," he said, "that I hope that the good oid Republican party may be camerised together, and continued in the good work, as they have been during the past four years. Mr. Speaker, I am a Republican. I believe in no special wing of the Bepublican party. I believe in supporting the regular nominees, and I have all ways acted in that way; and I am of the opinion that the Speaker of this House took special pains to punish me for being such a Republican." After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Griervances.

The Governor has signed the bill amending the registry law for counties having over \$00,000 innabitunts. The Governor has desirnated Hop. George C. Reynolds, of the City Court, Brooklyn, to hold circuit courts for the Becomd Judicial district in March, April, May, October and November, 1881.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.

Mrs. M. W. Tilton and her maid called at Police Headquarters last night and reported to Inspector Byrnes that thieves had forced an entrance into her rooms at No. 1,127 Broadway in the afternoon and stolen clothes and ornaments valued at \$2,000. Mrs. Titton occupies the second floor of the building over Union Adams's store. All the members of the family wore out yesterday, and in their absence thieves found their way up-stairs, kicked open the dining-room door, and by means of a poker that was at hand broke open the bureau and dressing-case in Mrs. Titton's room. They selected the most valuable articles of clothing and the ornaments that were found, and made their escape undiscovered. The condition of the room gave evidence that they had fled in haste before they had done all the work they had plauned. Mrs. Tilton furnished a description of the lost articles, among which were a gold ring, a pearl and a coral set and two bracelets. Inspector Byrnes detailed two defectives to investigate the matter. as at No. 1.127 Broadway in the afternoon and

MURDERED IN THE WOODS.

The dead body of Jacob Fahner, a well-known citizen of College Point, L. I., who has been missing from his home since Sunday morning, was found Tuesday afternoon in the woods between Flushing Tuesday afternoon in the woods between Flushing and Jamaica by a party of laborers who were cutting trees. The body, which bere marks of violence, was lying upon its face, and the coat of the dead man, torn and sprinkled with blood, was found about lifty yards from where the body lay. The tracks of two men were discovered in the snow, which showed that a terriole struggle had taken place on the spot. Coroner Mueller, upon being informed of the case, impanelled a jury, which, after viewing the body, adjourned to meet again in after viewing the body, acjourned to meet again in the afternoon. The dead man leaves a wife and four children. He was a carpenter, and left home Sunday morning to see a man in Jamaica for whom he was about to build a house.

LAND FRAUDS IN TEXAS.

DALLAS, Tex., March 2 .- A new link in the grant and frauds perpetrated in this State two or three years ago has just come to light here. A large basket-ni of papers were found yesterday which prove to be leads to lands of William Bray or T. E. Tuilis, with titles, including patents, to land in nearly mty of fexas, and a number of powers of actor-

ney from Tullis to Bray. There are also deeds to lands in Indiana and Tennesses, the whole amounting to 500,000 seres, and numerous letters written on printed letter-heads reading: "Texas and Indiana Mutual Exletter-heads reading: "Texas and Indians Mutual Exchange Colonization Bureau, Austin and Indianapolis—
W. S. Webb, president; William Bray, secretary." Who
Webb and Bray are is not known, their names not being
mentioned when the frauds were discovered two years
ago, and Tollis, Ham and others were tried and sent tothe Penttentiary. The name of J. W. Bradley, of Boston,
also figures in these papers, and several deeds are made
out to him from Bray. It is not known how or by whom
the papers were placed where they were found, but it is
believed the finding of them will lead to arrests of persons engaged in another great land swindle.

THE BROADWAY TUNNEL PLAN.

DOUBTS ABOUT CHARTER AND FUNDS FAILURE TO GET THE CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS-MR. JEWETT NOT ACTIVELY INTER-ESTED-A TALK WITH GENERAL M'CLELLAN-

THE CHARTER SAID TO HAVE EXPIRED. The New-York City Central Underground Railway has just completed a canvass of the property owners along Broadway. This was done with the view of securing their consent to the construction under Broad-way of a double-track tunnel railway. The majority of the property-owners, however, have refused their conent, and the next action taken by the company will b an appeal to the Supreme Court. Among property owners and some prominent lawyers considerable doub is said to exist in regard to the financial standing of this ompany, which has been before the public for many years, and also in regard to its legal status and title to

mild under Broadway. A TRIBUNE reporter was assured recently by Chief Engineer W. J. Morris, of this company, that "the maority of the property-owners had refused their consent imply because they wished the responsibility of decidng just how the road should be built to devolve upon the Court." "The charter optained in 1868," continued Mr. Morris, " was purchased at a foreclosure sale four or five years ago by Colonel Vandenburgh, with various rights and franchises that entitled the road to be built through Centre-st., but maps have been filed under genrai railway laws, and also under the Tunnel Act of 1880, which give us a right to build under Broadway. The Banque Parisienne is ready to take \$2,000,000 or our bonds-though I am ignorant of the conditions and details-and the greater part of \$10,000,000 of stock has been subscribed for here in the city." [Mr. Morris was unable to say how much money had been actually paid in.] "An appeal to the court will be made next month. There will be no trouble about the money, nor our legal rights. The Vanderbilt interests are not opposed to our road. There are many prominent men in our Board of Directors Hugh J. Jewett, who take an active par in attending meetings and pushing the interests of the

The reporter called next upon Hugh J. Jewett, pres. deat of Erie, and the following conversation took place : " Mr. Jewett, I understand you are a director of the New-York City Central Underground Railway !"

"I don't know whether I am or not," replied Mr. Jewett. "Then you have no personal share in the affairs of the

road t" "I have never attended a meeting on the part of this

road, and know nothing whatever about it." "You are not ac'ively interested in it, then !"

"I have had nothing to do with it." "Can you tell me nothing about the action or pros pects of the company i'

"As I have said, I have never attended a meeting. know nothing about the road and have nothing to de Upon calling again at the office of the company,

card sent in to General George B.McClellan, the president was answered by Colonel Voodenburgh, who volunteered to give any information, but by persisting the reporter finally saw General McClellan. "It has been stated that you were going abroad to

place the bonds of this company. Is that soi" "No. I don't intend going abroad, at least at present,

replied General McClellan. "We are busy now in pre-paring the contracts which are to be let." Will you tell me the amount of stock that has been

subscribed for and the amount of money actually paid Some what to the surprise of the questioner this query

seemed decidedly embarrassing.

"Well, can't you come in to-morrow?" said the eral. "No i" "Then won't you come in an hour later? I am very busy writing an important letter."

But as the visitor modestly remarked that his time also was valuable, General McClelian asked him to wait a moment, and retired to hold a consultation with Colonel Vandenburg. Presently the Colonel beckoned the visitor in, in a mysterious manner. In a solemn voice e asked:

always regarded this project favorably. What is your motive in asking this question f" Still more surprised the reporter said: "My motive is simply a desire to pro-cure information that will be interesting to the public," "Well," said Colonel Vandenburgh, "we shall prepare a statement for the public in a few days, as soon as work on the contracts is fuished, which will give all informa-tion in regard to the road."

"Then, General McCleilan," said the reporter, turns to the president of the company, "you cannot tell me how much mouey has been paid in for stock ?"

"I think it, would be better to wait," said the General.

"Will you tell me what the route of the road will be?"

A map was shown with lines running up through Ceatre-st, and also it rough Brondway. "This is the old route through Centre-st.," said General McCleilan, "and from Park-place to Union square is a connecting railway under firoadway."

"Are there any doubts about your legal title to build dor Broadway!" nder Broadway!"
"Oh, no, we shall have no trouble about that."
"Have any other companies or persons laid claim to

Broadway to "Our maps were filed before any others, and the General Tunnel Act of 1880 enables us to build."
"What will the rost cost per mile to "About \$2,000,000, up to Fifty-minth st."
"Is Sir Edward Watkin connected in any way with the toad?"

DECLARING THAT THE CHARTER HAS EXPIRED. In order to get a legal opinion upon the underground omplications from counsel representing the city, the reporter called upon Assistant-Corporation Counsel Andrews, who said : "Some two or three years ago thu company was about to appeal to the Common Council for permission to build under Broadway, and knowing that this office would be consulted their representatives brought me their briefs and papers for an opinion.

read them all, and decided that their charter had expired read them all, and decided that their charter had expired by limitation when the foreclosure sale of Colone! Vandenourgh took place. The sale itself I considered somewhat doubtful." Mr. Andrews read section 11 of the amended Act of 1809 incorporating the company, which was to the effect that the corporation should commence construction within two years, complete the tunnel and railway to Forty-second-st within three years and to the Harlem River in five years, necessary and unavoidable delaws exceeded.

railway to Forty-second st. within three years and to the Harism River in live years, necessary and unavoidable delays excepted.

"Now," said Mr. Audrews, "there was a peculiar claim that they had constructed a part; but from what I could learn all they did was to dig a hole, hoping to protect themselves. I think the charter has expired, and the corporation as a corporation does not exist, and did not when the foreclosure sale took place. They have no rights to go under Broadway that I can see. Now, supposing that the charter is alive. Under last year's Timbel act a company may build by securing the consent of at least one-haif the property-owners along its route, and the consent also of the city authorities. Failting in this, an appeal to the court must be made and commissioners appointed to decide. The charter of this company, if it were still active, is for a fixed route up through Centre and Mulberry-sts. They cannot map out lines all over the city by simply clauming rights under the Tunnel set. The filling of maps for connections, and under general laws, is not sufficient, even if backed by a sound charter. To accomplish anything legally a new act of the Legislature would be necessary."

VIEWS OF S. E. CHURCH.

The reporter called next upon Simeon E. Church, sember of the West Side Association and chairman of he Committee on Rapid Transit, which represents large properly interests at the the upper end of the city.
"I have been interested for many years in schemes for

rapid transit," said Mr. Church, "and have another is no the Central Underground Railway. I think there is no doubt that the charter expired by limitation, or non-lawyers say. This charter, which gave no purchased by rapid transit." said Mr. Church, "and have known about the Central Underground Railway. I think there is no doubt that the charter expired by limitation, or nonser, as lawyers say. This charter, which gave no nights under Broadway, was purchased by Colonel Vandenburgh at a forecleare sale, when no one appeared on the other side. It was an exparte sale, of which I doubt the legality, and I think anyone calld reopen the proceedings it he chose. If the charter were sustained, the road would be limited to Centrest. These neaps were fied under general laws to secure connectious which claimed more than the charter gave, and were really illegal. Maps were also filed under the Tannel act, which claim Broadway, from Parkpiace to Fourteenth-st. Now, anyone can file maps in this way, but it gives no special rights. I have no falth in the legal status of the company, because I den't think it is an existing corporation, and I don't think. If it were, that a corporation chartered with a fixed object count avail itself of the general provisions of the Tunnel act.

"Statements are constantly appearing to the effect that this company has secured or will scauce mousy in London, Parts or in New-York, but every time it is in a different place, and nothing is ever definitely accomplished. I don't think any money has been actually provided, and I think the very running expenses at present are paid by voluntary contributions from those interested. I understand isquiries made here by French and English capitalists have resulted in the withdrawal of the offer to furnish funds for the road. Despite many fair promises and some good names attached, it is not one to invite capital on account of the expiration of the charter and lack of power to build under Broadway, and I think the hough funds for the road. Despite many fair promises and some good names attached, it is not one to invite capital on account of the expiration of the charter and lack of power to build under Broadway, that I think the parties have laid claim to be a raspitened

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS IN OHIO. IEWS OF GENERAL BOBINSON -DEMOCRATIC BLUN-DERS, CABINET GUESSING AND RAILROAD BUILD-ING:

General J. Robinson, of Ohio, when seen by TRIBUNE reporter at the Astor House Tuesday, was sked what the political feeling in his State was. He said :

"When I left home a few days ago the feeling was one of intense disgust with the Demogratic party. We had just then felt the effect of the panic in Wall Street. While it did no direct damage, so to speak, indirectly it shook to the very centre the great confidence in business circles. This was all laid at the door of the Democrats. and certainly with great justice, because they have failed in everything they have undertaken, shirking the esponsibility of every result, and failing to meet an issue square in the face. In Ohlo, the party is a party no longer. It almost ceases to exist. Any other party that had made the blunders it has made would be so crushed as never to be heard of again."

"Then the Funding bill has not been favorably reerved ?"

"No indeed it has not. It was, and is, I think, the optnion of business men that three per cept bonds can not be successfully fi sated. The Democrats at Washing-ton must have been aware of this feeling, and yet they persist in forcing the three per cents upon the people a he wrong time."

"Did you hear much guessing concerning the Cabi-" It is all Cabinet. If one man asks another a question the reply is generally, 'Why don't you ask me about the

"Who, in your epinion, will be off-red portfolios?" Senator Blaine for Secretary of State and Govern Foster for Postmaster-General. These two I consider Foster for Postmaster-General. Russe two I considers sure. What I think very probable is: Robert Lincoi Attorney-General; Mr. Alison, Secretary of the Inteler, if he will accept; and Mr. Morton, the Treasury Pennsylvania to be represented by Whatton, Barker, Wayne MacVeagh, and the Navy to go to some South

ner." .
" Would the selection of Governor Foster be very satis-"Would the selection of Governor Foster be very satisfactory in the West 1"

"Decidedly so. He is a clear-headed man, of great executive ability. "His greatest strength has in the fact that he is a wonderful organizer. During his twelve years of public life, especially sluce he has been Governor, he has never made a single mistake. This is due to his sound judgment, great common sense, and his thorough knowledge of human nature. He would be a very great loss to Ohio, but a great gain to the conary, if he is Postmaster-General he will make the department a business. Not a detail will escape him, and the public will reap the benefits of improved service."

"What is the opinion in Ohio as to the probable policy of the new Administration?"

"List it will be a stalwart one, a good one for the country and one that will tend to solidify the Republican party. General Garfield is lossed upon as a man of common sense, who will leave the country in a better condition than he flads it."

"Hes the rail and speculative chala reached Ohio?"

"Yes a certain agreen. And yet L do not hardly ponents of M. Guizst, and when M. Odillon Barrot formed his Ministry in 1848, under Prince Louis Napoleon, he took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was, white in that effice, the author of the instructions given to General Outlinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he left the Foreign Office and went to London, where he represented France during the Pacifice quarret concerning Greece. After the coup d'etat, M. Drouyn de Lauys (in 1852) again became Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in that bestition he conducted the negotiations for the recognition of the French Empire by foreign powers. In 1855 he represented France at the Vienna Concrences, but, being disappointed at the issue, he soon resigned. He was recalled to the Foreign Office in 1863, and restructed again in 1866. He was made a Senator and decorated with the Grand Cress of the L clon of Honor. He was the recipient of several foreign orders, and was the president of many provincial societies.

ter condition than he flads it."

"Has the tailr and speculative cann's reached Obio ?"

"Yes, to a certain extent. And yet U do not hardly sail it speculative, because the roads are all being paid for as fast as they are built, something that has never been done before. The State will probably see 1,000 miles of new road built this year, that will open up coal and from mines that are alsost mexhaustible. Last year miles of new road built this year, that will open up coal and from mines that are also the transmistible. Last year the receipts increased \$24,000,000, so that we can stand the expense. Then again the roads are not coatly as compared with other countries. In England the radroads represent sometoing live \$170,000 per mile; in France \$190,000 per mile; in France \$190,000 per mile; in this country it is only \$52,000 per mile. I think we are able to stand all the roads that are now in course of construction, and I do not expect a crash is in the near future. In other ways the state is an a ratisfactory condition, our debt is micro nothing, something like seven millions, six of which are not redeemable because they form the school fand. There is nothing very important before the Legislature. The farmers were never more contented, while business men are making money, and, of course, are happy."

SOUTHERN EXPECTATION OF GARFIELD. EX-GOVERNOR WARMOTH ON POPULAR FEELING IN LOUISIANA.

"The South expects a very great deal during General Garfield's administration," said ex-Gov ernor Warmoth, of Louisiana, to a Taisune reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the other day.

"Do they think he will select a Cabinet officer from the

Telegraph, but in 1856 he sold his interest in the paper. In 1859 he became senior proprietor of the firm of Waldron Lattle & Co., which purchased The Portland Accertiser. James G. Blaine was then editor of the paper, and he remained with the new proprietors at a sanity of \$1,000 a year until 1861, when the paper was sold to F. O. J. Smith. In 1862 Mr. Waldron raised a company for the 16th Maine Regiment. The regiment made a brilliant record at Frederick-source, and in the cusascements hear Gettysburg in 1863 it was literally cut to neces, less than forty men remaining fit for daty. Captain Waldron received a wound which unfitted him for further service, and at last cost him his life. He afterward received the rank of Brevet-Colonel. He was Sheriff of Androscoggin County from 1870 to 1871, and City Marshal of Lewiston under Mayor Wm. P. Free. Mr. Waldron left the Republican party in 1872 and Joned the Liberals. He then started The Lexicolon Gazette, which has since represented the Democratic party. Colonel Waldron leaves a widow, a son and a dangitter. South ?" inquired the reporter.
"No, they do not. President Hayes made a mistake. Not that his idea was not all right, but he missed it when he picked out his man. Mr. Key is an estimable person, but he was never cut out for a Cabmet officer. The outh was disappointed in him because he did not make himself feit. It would have been different had President Hayes asked Jos Johnston to be one of his Cabiner Minis-" If they do not think he will have the South repre

sented, what do they expect !" "The Southern people look upon G-neral Garfield as

a broad, liberal-mind d, conservative man; they expect that he will give a great deat of attention to the miternal improvement of the country. They are horoughly well satisfied with his election. I believe he were to be voted for to-day he would almost carry Louisiana He would have received a far larger vote to the City of New-Orleans had it not been for the personal popularity of General Hancock. As it was, there were over eleven thousand men in New-Oricans that did not vote at all.'

"What is the condition of your State I"
"Louisana is rapidly advancing. The great Southwestern railroad operations will be an immense benefit
to the State, especially to New-Orleans, oringing into
that centre a very large amount of outsiness. These
roads open up a vasi region and bring mot the tarract
variable lands that were worthless before. The crops
are looking well, better than the average. The sugar
simble is in good condition; not advanced quite so far as
it was at this time last year, but it looks very promising.

tenough to do any serious damage.
In want condition is and destrict.
The principal has not been reduced, but the interest
in The whole amounts to something like twelve
liftons. It is to good condition. The people feel well
out it, and repudiation is not heard of."

DEMOCRATS FAILING TO AGREE.

The Democratic General Committee or Kings County met l'uesday evening at Court and Remsensia. Brooklyn. The hall was half full of delegates when H. J. Cuilen took the chair. The report of the committee appointed to confer with the Central Democratic Association, the rival organization, lead by Mr. Bergen, set forth that the committee had met with the similar body rom the Central Association, which sold it had no proposition to offer but would hear any proposed plan. To each and every proposition the committee received only one response, that no plan would be received by the Central Committee for submission to the Association which involved its retirement from the field. In view of this position, repeatedly esserted, further discussion ecame useless, and the joint committee adjourned with-

became useless, and the joint committee adjourned without day. The count tee also reported that the Central Association offered to admit to us organization certain members of the regular committee; but the makeup of the body was such as to lead to centralization of power, and a few would rule the many.

A resolution to discharge the committee, involving the adoption of the report, was then debated. Robert Furey said be thought the committee had been taken to and done for. A trap had been set, and it was caught, "Boss" Hugh McLaughin said he would concede that a trap had been set and that the committee had got into it, but the nembers had come out covered with giory. They had tendered the clive branch. The motion discensing the committee was unanimously adopted.

The adjournment was to March 15, when the primary elections for new members will be fixed.

COMMITTEES WITHIN COMMITTEES.

The Committee of One Hundred engaged in the effort to reorganize the Democratic party in this city met last evening at the headquarters, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth-st., and substituted the names of Edward Patterson, James Ward, John Calianan and John E. Haight on the Committee of Twenty-one in place of those the have not attended.

The Sub-Committee of Twenty-one met Immediately afterward. It discussed at considerable length how the votes at the various election district primaries should be scrutinized and how contests should be settled.

The Committee of Seven presented for consideration veral propositions for regulating the primaries at elections. One proposition was that the inspectors of elecion should be chosen at the preceding election. Figurity tion should be chosen at the preceding election. Finally, Corporation Counsel Whitney moved that primaries be neld on the plan hereto-fore adopted, and that two persons appointed by the various Assembly committees and the enairman appointed by the meeting constitute the supervisors of election, and take the place of the Committee of One Hundred. This was discussed at great length, Ex-Maxor Cooper moved as an amendment that a statement of the result be made public on the night of the election. The amendment was discussed until a very late hour.

SUSPECTED OF WIFE MURDER.

CINCINNATI, March 2 .- Nashville advices report the negroes in the Thirteenth District of Davidson County, Tennessee, to be in a state of wild excitement from a suspection that one of their race, Auantus White has murdered his wife Emma, whose disappearance ten days ago has been a mystery. White is a blacksmith; his wife was young and comely. He was jealous. His wife wanted a divorce and commenced proceedings. White dissunded her, and ten days and threatened to kill her if she took steps in that direction again. Then she disappeared. White has been arrested. His six year-old child says he knocked her mother down with a club, put canid says as snocked ner mother down with a club, put a shawl on her head, and carried her away. Blood-statued pillows in the house and the total absence of bed-shects intensified suspictors. On Saturday night White was committed to juli, and yesterday the negroes, who believed him guilty, so crowded the courtroom that the magnistrate could not proceed, and he quietly post-poned the investigation, remaining White to juli.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL HOSPITAL HARTFORD, Conn., March 2 .- The Women's

was the first to give instruction to the blind in America, and made many in-provements in the methods of feaching the blind, including a phonetic alphabor of tenspicters and 22 prefixes, suffixes, etc. He became superior of the New-York Institution for the Lidid in 1832. He was not many years corresponding acressity of the New-York Prison Association, of which he was one of the founders. In 1845 he was a member of the round of Education of New York. He drafted the act of incorporation for the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and was the superintendent of the asylum from 1851 to 1858.

EX-GOVERNOR A. W. BRADFORD. BALTIMORE, Md., March 2 .- Ex-Governor A. W. Bradford died in this city yesterday at the age of seventy-five years. Governor Bradford was a native of Harford County. He occupied important public positions for several years of his life, having been Sheriff of Harford County, Clerk of the Baltimore County Court and Governor of the State. He was elected Governor in 1861. He was an uncompromising Union man, and dur ing his term of office as Governor his residence in Balti-more County was burned by Confederate cavalry. He more County was burned by Confederate cavairy.

was 2 so 2 member of the Peace Conference which

sembled in Washington in 1861. During the adm ration of President Johnson me was Surveyor of the part of Baltimore, which was the last public office had. He was a man of high character and was university of the character and was character and was university of the character and was universit

CHARLES T. BAKER.

Charles T. Baker died at his home, No. 324 Fitto-ave., Monday. He was sixty years of age. He was graduated from West Point in 1842, and was assigned to the 3d Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenani, He served in Florida in 1842 and 1843, and was sub se quently transferred to the West. He received a commisquently transferred to the west. He received a commission as Second Lieutenant in March, 1844, and was appointed to the 6 h Infantry. He was at one time Instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point. In 1851 he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and in 1852 he resigned from the Army. He will be buried at Windham, Coim., in which town he was born.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

CINCINNATI, March 2 .- George Grabam, one of the ordest critizens, died suddenly last evening in his eighty-second year. He made the address of welcome in 1824 to General Lainyctte when he visited this city. He was a leader in business enterprises for many years, and was early identified with the public school system. Mr. Grainm was moving about as usual until within a few hours of his death.

CAPTAIN B. H. FLETCHER. LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 2.-Captain Benfamin H. Fielcher, ex-A-semblyman and vice-president

of the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad, died here last evening. [Mr. Fletcher represented the 1st Assembly District of Ningara County in the Legislatures of 1862 and 1863, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He was about sixty-seven years of age, and was for many years engaged in the distillery business.] WILLIAM HALLER. CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.-William Haller, a well known and somewhat eccentric politician, died yesterday after three days' sickness of pneumonia.

and Socialistic circles, but was generally too independent to follow any party. He was a leading speaker among the Socialists in the West. GARRETT BENNETT.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., March 2 .- Garrett Bennett, a weil-known citizen of this place, who once bore the reputation of being the strongest man in Monmouth County, ded yesterday. He was about sixty years old.

DE, JOSEPH S, GREGORY. Dr. Joseph S. Gregory, the oldest physician in the village of Mouni Vernon, died yesterday morning after a long oliness. He was about seventy years old.

MONTREAL, March 2 .- Lemuel Cushing, exmember of Paritament, is deat. " Don't you think," said a husband, mildly rebuking his wife, "that women are possessed by the devil ?" "Yes," was the quick reply, "as soon as they are married."

LEMUEL CUSHING.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IIID SESS ION

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. coard of corporators met to-day and elected the follow-THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED board of corporators met to-day and elected the source ing officers: President, Dr. Marion Sims, of New-York; vice-presidents, Dr. F. H. Hamilton, of New-York, and Dr. George B. Hawley, of Hartford; secretary, T. D. Crothers, of Hartford. The trustees are leading physicians from ten different States. The hospital will probably be placed in Fairfield County. TO THE SENATE AND CONSIDERED-THE DEFI-CIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL AND THE FUND-ING BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN-

.... WASHINGTON, March 2, 1881. SENATE .. The credentials of Samuel Bell Maxey, reelected Senator frem Texas, were presented, read and flied. The Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropria-LONDON, March 2 .- The death of M. Edouard

Drouyn de Lhuys, the Fench statesman and diplomatist. Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.), who reported the bill, explained the items of increase made by the Senate Comnittee. The amount of the bill, as it passed the House, M. Drouvn de Lhuys was born in Paris Nowas about \$20,272,000 and the total, as now reported to vember 19, 1805. After receiving an excellent educa-tion at the College Louis le Grand, where he carried off the Senate, is \$22,840,000, the Senate having added \$2,119.500. The aggregate was \$910,000. all the first prizes, and spending some time in studying less than the estimates, and \$324,000 in excess of the law, he entered political life at an early age. In 1830 he total appropriations for the current fiscal year. The became an attache to the French Ambassador at Madrid, items of the increase made by the Senate committee were as follows: For the barge office building in Newitems of the increase made by the Senate committee were as follows: For the barge office building in New-York, \$100.000; for the Assay Office, New-York, \$30,000; af new lighthouse on the coast of California, \$40,000; constructing a revenue steamer for the Guiff Coast (fo supply the place of one now useless), \$75,000; for the Sureau of Engraving and Frinting, \$50,000. The committee anded \$50,000 to the National Board of Health appropriation, and \$200,000 to enable the Superintendent of Public Buildings to proceed with the cutting of grante for the new west and centre wings of the State, War and Navy Departments building. It had also been made apparent to the committee that a hall for the safe keeping of the records of the Executive Department (a but for this object having already passed the Senate and being now in the House) ought to be creeted, and \$200,000 had been appropriated for a site for such a building. The committee had recommended \$250,000 for the purchase of a site for a building for the use of the Pension Burean. An ad bride of \$75,000 had been made for the Pension An ad bride of \$75,000 had been made for the Pensional Rusen. An advision of \$75,000 had been made for the Pensional and was now bending in the House) providing for a search by United States vessels for the steamer Jeannette, an Item of \$75,000 had been macried.

In Committee of the Whole the bill was read and the amendments of the Senate Committee were acted upon as reached.

The following, in addition to those mentioned, were among the amendments reperted by the committee: For the expenses of the Louis and Commission of April, 1877, \$3.950 (the Senate Commission of April, 1877 M. d'Harcourt, and afterward to Count Rayneval, whose confidence he soon won completely. He went to The Hague as Charge d' Affaires in 1833, and while there be had the chief share in conducting the diplomatic transactions arising out of the dissolution of the union between Belgium and Holland, M. Drouyn de Lhuys's conduct at this critical period was nightly gratifying to all concerned, and Prince Talleyrand, who had watched the progress of the conference, pointed him out to the French Government as a diplomatist of the greatest French Government as a dipolination of the greatest promise. From The Hague be went to Spain as First-Secretary and Charge d'Affaires during the civil war. He was called to Paris in 1840 by M. Thiers to fill the post of Director in the Foreign Office. Two years later he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, defeating M. Guizot's candidate. About this time a second act of parliamentary opposition to the Government on the Tahiti question cost him his official post. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, seeing the coming disaster to the Government, remonstrated with M. Guizot upon the policy of the Government, and contended warmly for the reform movement. He was one of the most carnest of the opponents of M. Guzet, and when M. Odillon Barrot formed

The amendment having been agreed to with a few exceptions, on which separate votes were reserved, and the bill gone through with. Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.), by instruction of the Finance Committee, moved to amend by adding the following as an additional section:

That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds, provided that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund but shall be cancelled. The amendment was adopted without debate or objec-

The consideration of the bill was here suspended, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Sundry Civil bill was proceeded with.

The amendment to reimburse the President for the amount paid for expenses of the Louishana (MacVeagh) Commission of April, 1877, 83,950 73, upon which a separate vote had been requested by Mr. Conkling, was ton, Me., February 25, was a lineal descendant of the Colonel Waidron who figured in King Philip's war as a

separate vote had been requested by Mr. Conkling, was considered.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) read the letters addressed to the House Committee on Appropriations on February 8 by Secretary Sherman, stating that since the statement on the same subject to that committee in 1879, the President had paid the amount advanced by the First National Bank of New-York City, and giving an nemized list of the expenditures of the Commission, argregating the total of the amendment. He admitted that the appropriation, if made, would not be in pursuance of any law, as there was no law to warrant it. He thought, however, it would look like a small piece of business to refused o make this provision. He had endeavored to deleat Mr. Hayes at the pods, out having been unsuccessful he did not propose now to take vengeance upon him or to stick pins into him. He hoped that a political discussion might be avoided, as this might endanger by delay the whole bill. of which Mr. Waldron was one of the original publishers. In 1847, Mr Waldron, regarding The Herald as a doubt-Journal. In 1850 he became sole proprietor and editor

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) asked whether the exone had been metured in an effort to ascertain which the two Legislatures of Louisiana was the legislone. Mr. McPHERSON (Dem., N. J.) replied that his under-anding was that the commission was sent to secure roots which within better enable. Mr. Hayes to held a

proofs which would better chance and Hayes to better position to which he was not entitled.

Mr. BAILEY (Dem. Tean.) said that the statement just made was one containly new to him. He had understood that Mr. Hayes's title to his seat had been determined by the Electoral Commission. As to the commission referred to, it had been created after repeated appeals to the President by leading members of the two

great parties, and the object which t had in view was to ascertain the actual condition of affairs in Louisiana. After further decate, Mr. HEREFORD (Dem. W. Va.) inquired of Mr. Beck what proof was before the Committee on Appropriations, and by whom that proof was furnished, to show that one dollar of this money had ever actually been paid by Mr. Hayes.

Mr. BECK replied that the croof consisted of the commitment one from the secretary of the Treasury, and the commitme had thought the matter a proper one to submit to the Secate. It had been passed upon at previous seasions and all that be (Mr. Beck) now wanted was a vote. Personally he was willing to pay the amount, by way of showing his appreciation of the results of the Commission's investigation in establishing the Democratic claim that the candidates of that party did carry Louissian in 1876.

After further debate, Mr. HEREFORD (Dem. W. Va.) inquired of Mr. Beek what proof was before the Committee on Appropriations, and by whom that proof was furnished, to show that one dollar of this money had ever actually been paid by Mr. Hayes.

Mr. EEK k replied that the groof consisted of the communications from the secretary of the Treasury, and the committee had thought the matter a proper one to submit to the Secate. It had been passed upon at previous gossions and all that be (Mr. Eck) now wanted was a vote. Personally he was willing to pay the aujoint, by way of showing his appreciation of the results of the Committee on Ways and Means, including the definition of the claim that be cannidates of that party did carry Lomisian in 1876.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said the amendment addressed issed to him as an appear to sympathy. The Pirst National Bank being located in the State of New-York, he could not but feel the interest, not to say the tenderness, which maturally existed between a representative and his constituents, and when he reflected upon the hard and irigal road that bank had been compelled to tread, and time contempated the interest of the foot of the contempt of the foot of the contempt of the to make this appropriation, he said that if the Senator (Mr. Bees) desired to save time in order to prevent the failure of the bil, he ought not to have come in with a provision that had been repeatedly discussed in the Senate, which had never succeeded in withing even an informal vote in its layer and had over and over been reported against and voted lows.

The results of the session will be found on the first page.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 o'clock in continua-

tion of Tuesday's session.

Mr. TUCKER (Dem., Va.) demanded the previous question on the motion to concur in Senate amendment 16 to the Fundum bill. This is the "Kirkwood" amendment authorizing public subscriptions for the bonds and no es provided for in the bill.

There being no quoram present, a call of the House was ordered, on motion of Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.)
On this call, 125 members re-ponded—less than a quorum—and then Mr. TUCKER moved to dispense with
further proceedings under the call.
Mr. CONGER demanded the year and pays, which resuited year 158, pays 13. So further proceedings were

dispensed with.

Mr. TUCKER then yielded to Mr. McMAHON (Dem., MI. TUCKER then yielded to Mr. McMAHON (Dem., Ohio), who reperted back from the Appropriation Computes the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and moved to sessend the rules, and put it upon its passage. The reading of the bill was not completed until 12 octock.

o'clock. Mr. HISCOCK (Rep., N Y.), a member of the Commit tee on Appropriations, criticised the bill, which was chiefly remarkable in that in which it was deficient. Mr. MCMAHON replied to the criticisms made upon

At 1 o'clock Mr. McMahon's motion was agreed to, the At 1 o'clock Mr. McManon's motion was agreed to, and the College of the Appropriation bills—was passed.

The consideration of the Funding bill was immediately resumed, the question boing on ordering the previous question on the metion to concur in Senate amend-

The large majority of the Republicans refrained from The large mainty of the last their votes to make a quorum, and the main question was ordered—yeas, 134; navs, 25. The following Republicans voted; Messrs, Anderson, Belford, Boyd, Browne, Cannon, Durnell, Davia (131), Emstein, Haskell, Hawke, Hawley, Kelley, Killinger, Marsh, Neal, Orth, Page, Ryan (Kan.), Robinson and

Washburn.
The question then recurred on concurring in the amendment; and on a division the Republicans refrained from voting, and left the House without a After further delay, the sixteenth Senate amendment

He was prominent in 1877 and since in Communistic

frained from voting, and left the House without a quorum.

After further delay, the sixteenth Senate amendment was concurred in—yeas, 146; mays, 16.

The next question was on the twenty-fifth Senate amendment, which is to insert the word "temporarity" in the fourth section, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use \$50,000,000 in colo in the redemption of five and six per cent bonds.

The Commitge on Ways and Means recommends concurrence, with an amendment to substitute for the word "temporarity" the words "from time to time"; also, to insert the words "at any one time," so says make the section read: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use, from time to time, not exceeding \$50,000,000 at any one time of the standard gold and sliver cold in the Treasury in the redemption," etc. The Ways and Means amendment was rejected—vea, \$81; ans, 126. The Senate amendment was rejected—vea, \$82; ans, 126. The Senate amendment was rejected—vea, \$83; ans, 126. The Senate amendment was rejected—vea, \$81; ans, 126. The Senate amendment was created to the string the time after which the three per cent bonds shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National bank dredulation, etc., as July 1.

To that Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) offered his amendment disting the date at September 1, and striking out the clause repealing Section 4 of the Act of June 20, 1874.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., She.) said that in his judgment the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Conger) was, in the present condition of public sentiment, one of great importance. Sections 5,220, 2521, 5,222 and 5,224 of the Revised Statutes provided for the voluntary liquidation to banking corporations, and in that voluntary liquidation the bank itself might redoem all of its bonds on deposit for circulation in lawful currency of the United States. Two of the sections providing for this were the Act of June, 1874. Now the bill provided for the reposi of that law, and the quarton met and the sum of the sections providing for this were t

brought in a bill in comparison with which Pau Box and the Trojan Horse were simple, innuced which was unsettling the cutter affairs of the ce alarming the capital of the country, and inne with all manufacturing and producing interests, and that National banks were a troublessoms elec-said that National banks were a troublessoms elec-

Mr. CARLISLE (Dem., Ky.) said the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Frye) had taken the ground that the fifth section repealed the law under which the National bank, seeking to close up its business, could deposit lawful money and withdraw its bonds, or at least, that there That law was passed on the 14th of July, 1870, and was to be found in the sixteenth volume of the Statures at Large. Under the forty-second and forty-third sections of the original Banking law, a National bank that desired to withdraw from business was not permitted to deposit money and withdraw its bonds until one year after the vote of its stockholders in favor of closing its affairs, and that law had remained in force until July, 1870, when this other act was passed, requiring (not remaiting) a National benk that deared to close its affairs to deposit lawful money with the Treasury and withdraw its bonds. That was the law to-day. It had stood on the statute books in full force and vigor, side by side with sections 5.159 and 5.160 of the Revised Statutes and the fifth section of the pending bill would not affect is in the least possible degree.

Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.) said the National backs had a direct pecuniary interest in defeating sny funding bill. They held \$200,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent bonds, and the refunding of those bonds into 3 per cents would entail a less of \$4,500,000 on the banks in one year. It was, therefore, important for them to delay action on the bill, and all these movements were mere preexts, inspired by hypocritical empidity. The banks had been "bulling" United States bonds on the market. The country had justly complained of the contraction of the circulation, from 1875 to 1878, by \$65,000,000, and yet, within the last few weeks the banks had contracted circulation to the amount of \$18,000,000, creating pecuniary disturbance throughout the country. Was the House willing to leave the country forever at the mercy of the banks 1. The fifth section was intended to curtail that

banks? The fifth section was intended to curtail that power.

Mr. CONGER remarked that a simple funding bill had not been presented, but a bill, the very shadow of which was causing a revulsion and disturbance in the business of the country. He did not wonder that the Democracy desired to close the last day of its power is the House with an effort to bring rain and destruction on the interests of the country. [Contemptuous manifestations on the Democracy to place obstacles in the way of the incoming Administration. That was the object, he believed, of the fifth section of the bill. A simple Funding bill would have created no disturbance. It would have passed Congress and become a law, and aided in the development of the great interests of the country. But this bill houg like a nightmare on the prespective of the passed Congress and become a law, and sided in the development of the great interests of the country. But this bill hung like an nightmare on the prosperity of the people. Its very threat in advance was a presage of ruin. Mr. CARLISLE, in closing the debate, said that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Frye) would not take the responsibility of expressing the opinion that the first section took away from banks desiring to close up their business the right to do so by depositing lawful money and withdrawing their bonds. There were, however, homest apprehensions to that effect in the minds of some people, and he proposed to remove them by a supplementary bill. He would move to suspend the rules, and pass a bill making it perfectly clear that the author of the fifth section never intended to interfere with the right of a National bank that wanted in good faith, to retire from business to deposit legal money and withdraw its bonds. There were now three ways in which a bank could retire its circulation—by bringing in its own notes, by placing on deposit with the Treasury a reserve fund to be used in the redemption of its notes, and by depositing legal money. That right of the banks it was not proposed to touch. If the banks wanted more than that, he was not in favor of giving them more. Applause on the Democratic side.]

The debate being glosed, Mr. SPRINGER made a point of order on Mr. Conger's amendment, on the ground that it applied to matter in the bill which had not been order.

Mr. CONGER contended that the amendment was in order.

Mr. CUCKER defended the Ways and Means Committed.

order.
Mr. TUCKER defended the Ways and Means Committee from the imputation of bad faith, claiming that it had observed all the conditions agreed to with the gentieman from Michigan, but that it had no control over

tieman from Michigan, but that it had no control over
members of the House.

After discussion Mr. SPRINGER withdrew the point
of order, and the vote being taken on Mr. Conger's
amendment, it was rejected—yeas, 117; nays, 132.

The Senate amendment was then concurred in, fixing
the date at July 1. This was the last Senate amendment, and then Mr. TUCKER, under instructions of the
Committee on Ways and Means, offered the
amendment known as the McKinley amendment, providing that nothing in this act
shall be construed as repealing, modifying,
or affecting Sections 5,220, 5,221, 5,222, 5,223, 5,224 of
the Revised Statutes. This was rejected—yeas, 114;
rays, 127. This was the last amendment, and the vote
leaves the Senate amendments all concurred in without
chance.

banks, the creatures of the Government, were endeavor

banas, in creatures of the Government, were enterstoring to rule their creators, and that could not be done. We are about to die. The Democratic party goes down, but it will come up again. All we ask is a first for true, honest tariff reform. [Laughter.] And then a fair, square fight for the people against the monopolies, and had been most prevail against the Democratic party.

hit helt cannot prevail against the bonders. He had giter?
Mr. CARLISLE took the floor to close the debate. He had not confessed that the Fanding bill would ruin the business of the country, or nighre them in any respect. He warned the banks that when they had once satisfied the American people that all value could be disturbed, and all business deranged at their sovereign will and pleasure, the days of their lives were numbered. (Application on the Democratic side.)

The rules were then suspended and the bill passed, no division being taken. division being taken.

The SFEAKER laid before the House the enrelled Funding buil, and it was signed by him.

The House then, at 6:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

NOMINATIONS. Washington, March 2.-The President sent the following nominations to the Scoate to-day:
Third Lieutenant John Wyckoff, United States Revenue rvive, to be second Lieutenant.

Postumsters—Henry W. Briggs, at Gilroy, Cal.; John Jamen, at Amherst, Mass.

The nomination of Samuel B. Axtell to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Boise City, Idaho, sent to the Senate March 1, is withdrawn at his own request.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TOBACCO BURNED. DANVILLE, Va., March 2.-This morning a

ire broke out in the fourth story of Williamson & Friend's tobacco factory in this city, and a large quan Friend's consect lattery in this consect therein was burned. The actual loss has not yet been ascertained, but the tebacco was insured as follows: Phanix, \$5,000: Hamburg-Barmen, \$2,500: Underwriters' Agency, New-York, \$2,500: Queen, \$1,000. The building was slightly

DAMAGE AT BATES COLLEGE. LEWISTON, Me., March 2.-Fire was discov-

ered in the bell-man's rooms in Hathorn Hall, Bates College, this afternoon. The fire ran through the walls making it very hard to reach, and it badly damaged the building. At present it is impossible to estimate the loss. The library and the collections of the collections of the collections of the collections of the collection were saved. The building was insured in the American Company of Philadelphia, and the Home of New-York for \$5,000 mach. IN SPENCER STREET, BROOKLYN.

A fire broke out at 3:20 p. m. yesterday in the attle of the house of James Rule, No. 89 Spencer-st. Brooklyn, caused, it is supposed, by a defective flue in

No. 91, the house adjoining. The loss on the house was 8500; in-urance, \$2.000. The loss on Rule's furniture was \$100; insurance, \$500. John Lavton, who lived in the second floor, lost \$100. In No. 91 James Duffy lost furniture valued at \$500. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The following busiess was transacted by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

No. 706.—Mary D. Medicion et al., plantan in error from Tennesse.—Dismissed with costs.
No. 899.—The Mayor, etc., of New-York City, plaintiff in error, agt. Robert Paliett et al.—On motion of Phinore Beali, dismissed, plaintiff no error to pay cests.
No. 229.—The Newport and Checisnati, Bridge Company, appellant, agt., the United States: appeal from Ohio: argument continued by Solinotor-General Phillips for appeller and concluded by Stationy Matthews for appellant.
No. 231.—Joneon Neyhardt, plaintiff in error, No. 232.—The Central Bako for Stational Bank of Unicago: in error from New-York, art, the Royal Insurance Company, in arror from New-York, argued by George Sinss for plaintiff in error, art, the Royal Insurance Company, in arror from New-York argued by George Sinss for plaintiff in error and Joseph Laroque for defendant in error.
No. 233.—George No. Sayly, plaintiff in error, agt. the Wash-

No. 233.—George N. Bayly, plaintiff in error, agt, the Wash-ington and Lee University; in error to the Supress Court of Louisiana.—Contuned.

Louisiana.—Contin sel.
Nos. 234, 235 and 236.—Passed.
No. 237.—Henry M. Bacco, assignes, etc., plaintiff in error, agr. the International Bank of Chicago; In error Illinois; arxived by D. W. Jackson, no counsel appearing for appellmantations of the control of t